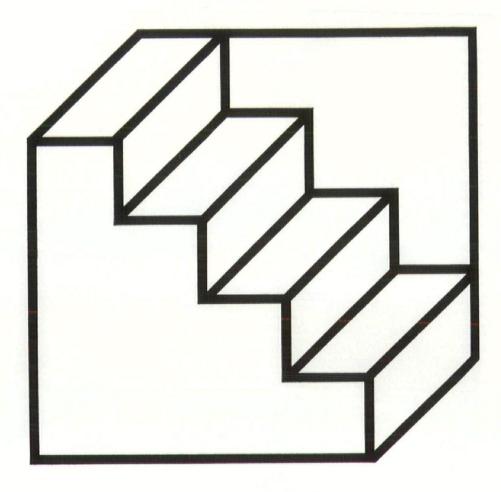


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Indiana architect/

Official Journal, The Indiana Society of Architects, The Northern Indiana Chapter, The Central-Southern Indiana Chapter, and the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Vol. XVI

July/August 1973

No. 4

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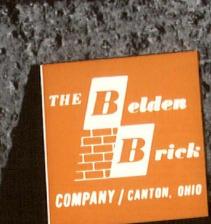
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THIS MONTH'S COVER

Our Cover Photo is a detail taken from Architect Gerald E. Guy's Dental Specialists Building, Marion, Indiana. See page 8 for more photos and story on this arresting design.

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For Indiana Architects-A Renewed Awareness

By ARTHUR J. MATOTT, A.I.A.

Chairman, Editorial Policy Committee

This is a magazine about architecture in Indiana, past, present and future. It must bring to its readers knowledge of the state of the Art of Architecture in our own grass-roots area. National trends and impacts are changed, shaped and muted by the peculiarities of local forces and local viewpoints. Designs conceived here best carry the stamp "Indiana."

Some of what we do is partially responsive to local influence, but much reflects conscious or unconscious recognition of "national" architectural trends. There is widespread lack of awareness of a special heritage which we possess. Used properly, this heritage might enable us to produce strong contemporary designs which would continue to evoke the quiet sense of "belonging" that we feel about the best Indiana Architecture of the past. Who among us has not felt this heritage, suddenly intense, at graveled crossroads when summer sunset plays across worn eave or shed or gable or orange brick pile . . . Or in the city where we ask if a tall, gaunt old place, obviously fine and painstakingly detailed, must soon fall to make room for . . . "to-day."

In its early years, architecture in Indiana responded to narrowly local traditions and influences. Hand methods, poor communication and transport, social and political pressures local in nature were strongly reflected in building designs. A regionalism developed and identifiable characteristics emerged. These combined to produce an Indiana Architecture very much at home with its setting—possessed of a quiet, undeniable sense of "rightness." It is there still, in the remote old places, to confound us.

The influences of to-day do not often produce an architecture so satisfying. Industrialization and standardization have generated materials and methods of construction common to the whole nation. Modern communications so thoroughly disseminate trends that they become countrywide almost overnight. National chains reproduce their "trademark" designs along our superhighways and at our air terminals with deadly sameness and broad proliferation. There is emptiness and despair upon exposure to these environments. Each is like the last; our sense of place and time is lost in a harsh sea of concrete, aluminum, acoustic tile, nylon carpet and plastic Spanish decor.

Even in present-day Indiana work, however, the traces of older influences (or of new regionalism) may be felt. The response to region is often diluted by national trends, but is sometimes quite strong and clear. Some of our contemporary buildings bear the label "Ohio River," "Calumet," "Indianapolis,"

(Continued on p. 14)

A report on how companies are conserving fuel & power.

ENERGY

ANACED

This is one of a series of reports about the gas situation. The Gas Utilities of Central Indiana want you to know what is being done to assure future supplies, and what can be done to conserve present supplies.

Chances are, you're giving more and more attention to the subject of energy.

Fuel and power costs continue to rise. And right now, in some areas, natural gas and other forms of energy are in short supply.

You want to protect your profits and conserve energy where you can. So the job of "Energy Manager" is well worth considering.

Some of the biggest companies in America are actively managing their use of energy. They're setting up departments, appointing task forces and coordinators. They're finding ways to use energy more efficiently. They're reducing waste, by means of new methods, new replacement equipment and by improving insulation. There are opportunities for substantial savings in annual fuel and power consumption.

Energy management is working in these progressive, cost-and-supply conscious businesses. Perhaps it could work for you, too.

Let our gas engineers work with your Energy Manager. We can offer helpful pointers for your conservation program. And money won't be all you'll save. You'll save natural gas. It's the cleanburning fuel we need more than ever.

GAS UTILITIES OF CENTRAL INDIANA

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ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUILDING

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

ARCHITECTS:

WALTER SCHOLER & ASSOCIATES, LAFAYETTE

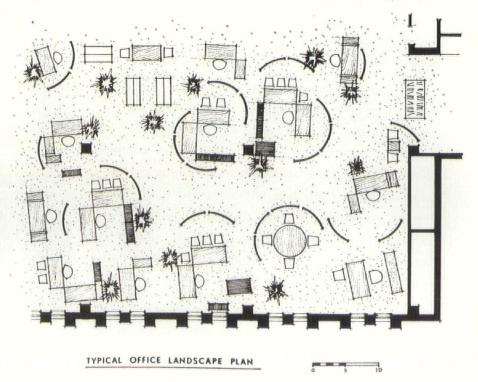
The Administrative Services Building at Purdue University is the first new structure in the United States to be designed from the ground up specifically to accommodate office landscape. The design was selected "Office of the Year," FIRST AWARD WINNER for 1970 by **Administrative Management** Magazine and was selected for exhibition at the 1972 College and University Conference and Exposition.

A seven-month investigation into the organizational, operational and spatial requirements of the various departments that were to occupy the building produced a comprehensive report which served as the building program.

The three story building was designed with all elements requiring fixed partitions or vertical shifts, e.g. stairs, elevators, restrooms, etc., on two perimeter walls. An integral open space providing maximum flexibility in work station arrangement on each floor was achieved; the building will accommodate 500 work stations without expansion.

Windows in the office area provide minimal visual contact with the exterior; windows in the lounges are large and open to provide a variation from the work areas and to create a restful relaxed atmosphere.

The maintenance of a sound level between 50 and 55 decibels was accomplished by careful selection and placement of sound absorbing materials. A vaulted ceiling configuration providing approximately 90% of the surface area in absorbing material was used throughout the office areas. The vaults act as baffles to prevent sound from propagating along the ceiling. All solid walls, columns and floors are fully carpeted. The window walls have high efficiency sound absorbing panels between the windows and the entire window wall is draped to prevent sound from reflecting from the hard smooth glass surface. Special care was given also to the selection of furniture to eliminate hard reflective surfaces. The movable screens were also designed to provide a highly efficient absorbing surface.





DENTAL SPECIALISTS BUILDING, MARION

ARCHITECTS: GERALD E. GUY & ASSOCIATES

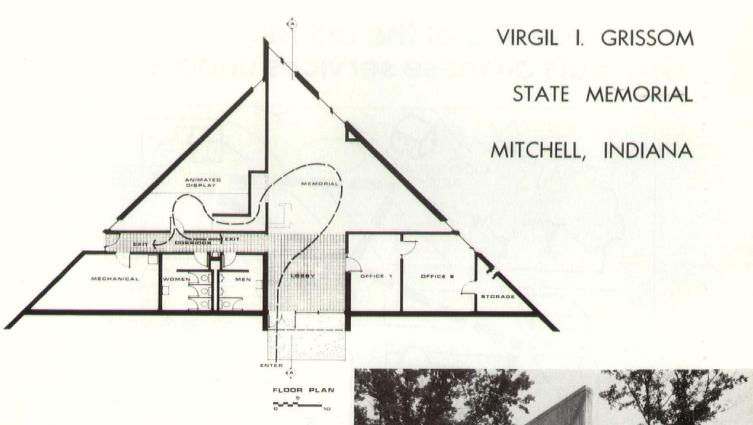
This building was designed for an area containing a concentration of medical facilities (hospital, future mental health center, medical office building) but surrounded by and interspersed with residential. Compatibility with residential and the clients' desire to avoid a clinical appearance influenced the use of exterior building materials.

The structure was designed for an orthodontist and an oral surgeon. It was required that each retain his separate identity even though sharing a single structure and certain common areas within. The orthodontist suite was designed for patients consisting almost entirely of young teens whereas the oral surgeon's patients consisted almost entirely of older adults, hence the compatable separation of internal spaces and finish treatment.

Design philosophy was to present a bold, clean, crisp architectural statement which would reflect the competent professional service available within the structure.



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ARCHITECT:

HOWARD L. WHITE JAMES ASSOCIATES

The native rubble stone veneer walls and rough wood shake roof are dominant parts of the exterior composition of the Virgil I. Grissom Memorial at Spring Mill State Park.

Simple and triangular in plan, the structure houses a Memorial Room displaying Grissom memorabilia, an animated display area in which a small group of observers are exposed to a feeling of participation in the activities of the honoree, offices, restrooms, lobby and mechanical room. The Me-

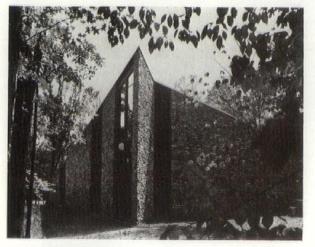


PHOTO: ROLL McLAUGHLIN



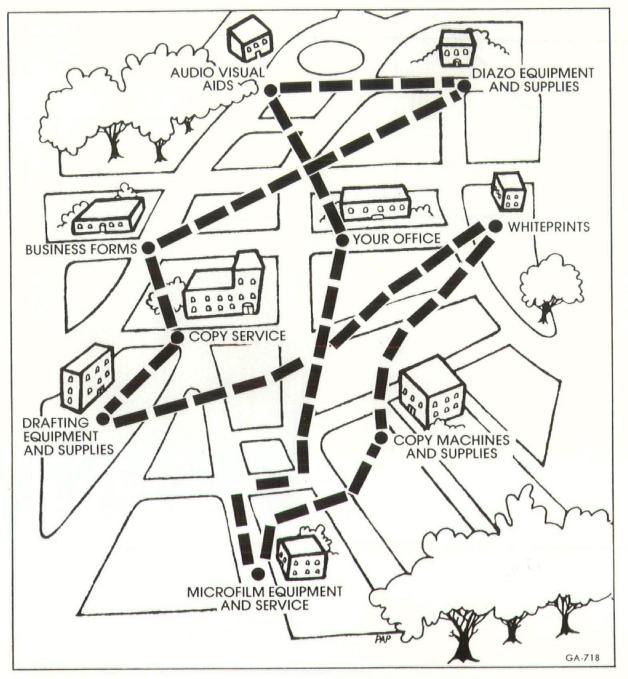
PHOTO: ROLL McLAUGHLIN

morial Room is right triangular in shape with the ceiling sloping toward one 45 degree corner. All three walls are available for display of graphic materials.

Heating and air conditioning is a forced air perimeter underfloor duct system using electric energy to eliminate any flue requirements.

The structure is sited with the least disturbance to the natural surroundings.

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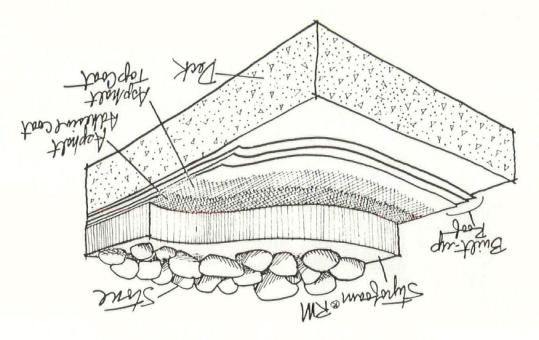
SCHOON RESIDENCE, ANDERSON

ARCHITECTS: ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS & ARTISTS

The site for this home was a major factor determining its design style. It is a heavily wooded site in an existing sub-division that had been passed over for years because of a ravine running diagonally through it. The ravine is a natural water-shed for the sub-division and in the spring each year a stream runs through the site to a river nearby.

The client—a photographer, his wife, and their two small children—wanted to retain the natural beauty and ruggedness of the site without disturbing the many trees that grow there.

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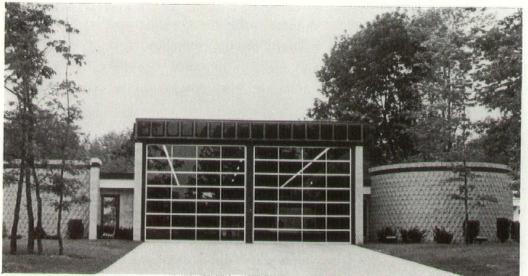


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FIRE STATION, BLOOMINGTON

ARCHITECTS: HARTUNG & ASSOCIATES

A high central truck bay flanked by quiet private space (sleeping dorm, toilet, locker rooms) on the alley side and public space (lounge, kitchen, recreation room) on the street side helped solve the functional requirements of this single level, drive-through design.

The structure faces on three streets and a "non-directional" appearance with no defined front or rear was sought. Semi-circular "corners" of standard half-block units turned with the cove face out highlight the concrete masonry and glass shell.

Fully-glazed overhead doors and molded plexiglass panels (dark bronze color) around the entire perimeter of the apparatus bay let in natural light by day and at night give a warm glow and identity to the building.

MARGARET MARY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, BATESVILLE

ARCHITECTS:

THE McGUIRE & SHOOK CORP.



Designed to house 63 beds with related x-ray, surgical and laboratory facilities, the new general hospital is joined to the existing building for service and patient traffic. The original hospital, purchased by the Community, was lacking in bed capacity and fell short of many Board of Health requirements. The architects' survey indicated that the economical approach would be to use a part of the existing building to house ancillary facilities such as food service and laundry and convert the remaining portion into an extended care facility.

The new building has load-bearing precast concrete exterior wall panels, with an internal structure of concrete columns and a flat slab floor system. This combination saved construction time and allowed internal finishing work to begin as soon as the structural system was complete.

The building is designed to receive two additional floors of patient care services.

(Awareness, Continued from p. 5)

"Southern Indiana," or "Fort Wayne—northern lakes." They "belong" somehow, and in very tenuous ways, to those regions. They are at home there and would feel out of place elsewhere. These differences emanate from logical response to local influence. The resulting designs satisfy an unexpressed longing for identification with place and time.

Although regionalism was probably largely instinctive in the past, only awareness will keep it for us to-day. In the face of overwhelming exposure to "National trends," Indiana architects must seek out the nature of less apparent influences at their own doorsteps—influences which will enable them to produce architecture with meaning for those who u

Indiana Architect proposes that our work should be regional and local in the very best sense: appropriate to its time and setting. From this all else emerges. This position does not deny national movements nor advocate return to the past—it only asks that our buildings say . . . "Indiana."

> To encourage the appreciation of regional Indiana architecture, INDIANA ARCHITECT believes that it must document as much work as possible in its limited spaces. In this issue, then, we begin presentations of previously unpublished designs of Indiana architects. As a result of solicitation, we have collected a small file of representative designs from which to draw. Buildings in this issue were entries in the last Biennial Design Awards Competition, yet this need not be the basis for submission.

> Indiana architects are encouraged to send their best work to IA for possible inclusion in future issues. Designs must be new to these pages and in the form of 8 x 10 glossy black-and-white photos accompanied by succinct descriptions. Pencil or ink sketches or line drawings which originate in the architect's office are always welcome. Professional renderings or colored perspectives are not desired—they often do not reproduce well in black and white.

> Photos, sketches, drawings, floor plans, descriptions, articles and letters about old buildings, restorations, proposed new design and completed work will be considered for publication. Our only requirement is that submissions have not previously appeared in IA.

> > -Ed.



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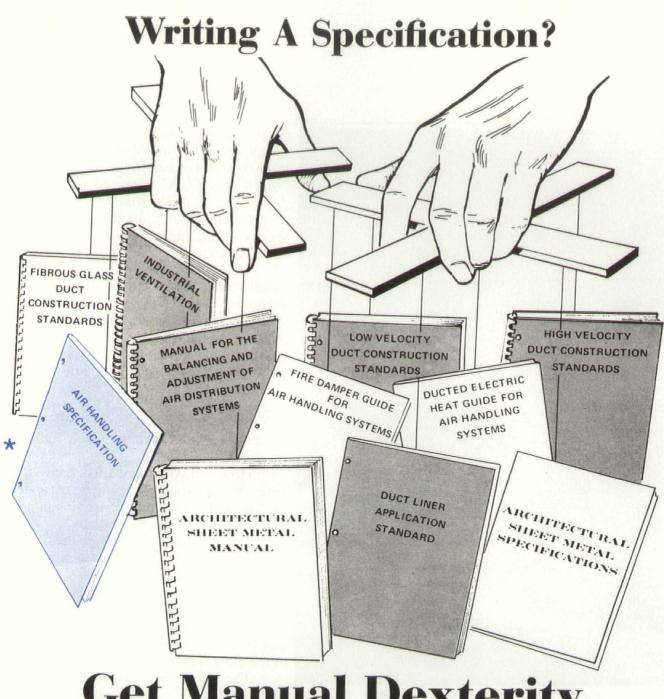
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